Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1827. [NO. 128.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notice.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the Public, that he proposes re-commencing the Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the first Monday in June, 1827. The particular object in view will be to make it a primary School, where youths can be admitted at an early age, and be correctly and thoroughly instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and carried forward in them so far as their ages and other circumstances will permit. The following Branches of study and instruction will be included in the course of Education at this Institution, viz: The Reading, Writing and Spelling of the English Language, English Grammar and Composition, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, so far as the ages of the pupils will permit, Elocution, Geography, History, Book Keeping, the elements of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy, to be taught by familiar, explanatory lectures. A complete course of Military Exercise and practical Military duty, including the elementary branches of Military Science, taught also by lectures: The sword Exercise, Music and Dancing. The Parents and Guardians will be allowed to select the branches to which their sons or wards are to attend. The organization of the Seminary will be strictly military, and the Cadets will be required to go through a regular course of practical military duty and instruction. The military duties and exercises will be attended at such times as would otherwise be spent either in idleness or devoted to frivolous and useless amusements; they will not encroach in the least on the regular studies, but on the contrary, by filling up the vacant hours with a regular, manly and healthful exercise, both the body and mind will be in a state of constant improvement. The strictest attention will be given to the health, manners, morals and personal deportment of the Cadets; they will be constantly under the personal inspection of the Superintendent and officers of the Institution; will in no case be permitted to associate with low and vulgar company, nor to leave the Academic enclosure without special permission, unless on duty or to go to their meals. The Academic and other expenses per annum will be as follows, viz:

Tuition in any or all the foregoing Branches (excepting the French and Spanish language, Music, Fencing and Dancing,) five dollars per Quarter of twelve weeks, or twenty dollars per annum.	$20 00
Room rent, including the use of arms and accoutrements, two dollars per Quarter or eight dollars per annum,	8 00
Instruction in French, Spanish, Fencing, Dancing and Music, each five dollars per Quarter.	5 00
Board in respectable private families, including washing and mending, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, or eighty-four dollars for the Academic year of 48 weeks,	84 00
Making the whole annual expense for board, including washing and mending, tuition in all the branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, Fencing and Dancing, one hundred and twelve dollars,	112 00
The whole annual expense for a Cadet, including the Academic expenses, Board, washing and mending, clothing, books, fuel, and exclusive of the French and Spanish languages, Music, Dancing and Fencing, will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, and on an average of three or more years, will not exceed two hundred and thirty dollars.	230 00

The cadets will be required to wear an uniform dress, which will be the same as that worn by the cadets at the Seminary at Middletown. The clothing can all be furnished at the Institution at established and very reasonable prices, or the cloth and other materials can be furnished by the parent or guardian, and the work done at the institution, where excellent workmen will be provided, and the work executed on moderate terms. The Books, Stationery, Bedding, and all the necessary articles, will be furnished at the Institution on very reasonable terms. It will, however, be optional with those who place students at the Seminary, to furnish themselves with any, or all the necessary articles or to have them furnished as above stated. Youths will be received at as early an age as eight years, and none will be admitted who are more than fourteen, unless it should be a limited number of young gentlemen, whose manners and moral deportment should be so correct and unexceptionable, as to render them fit models for the younger pupils to copy. A few such would be considered an advantage to the junior classes, and to the Institution. It will readily be perceived that this Seminary is intended to be one in which youths may be placed at a very early period of life, before their habits are formed, where, while their physical powers are fully developed, and constitutions confirmed, by a regular and systematic course of manly and useful exercise, the morals will also be guarded by every possible means, and this, at an expense not greater, (probably less) than is incurred at most of the respectable academies in the country.

This Seminary is designed more particularly for preparing youths for admission into the Institution at Middletown, and it would be highly advantageous for every youth within the prescribed age, who is destined to enter that Institution, to spend one or more years at this Youths can also be well prepared for admission into the Military Academy at West Point, and also for admission as freshmen, into any of our Colleges or Universities.

Norwich is one of the most beautiful and pleasant villages in New-England. It is located about half a mile west of the banks of the Connecticut, and an at elevation of about 170 feet above its surface. It is one mile from Dartmouth College, 18 above Windsor, and one hundred and eighteen from Boston. The approach is easy and pleasant by means of excellent stages, which run three times a week in various directions. It is reached from Middletown, Boston and Albany in two days, and from New-York in three days. For health, it is second to no village in New-England. This assertion is believed to be fully substantiated by the fact, that during the whole time (four and a half years,) that the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was located there, sickness was scarcely known among the members.—The society is moral and refined.

The Seminary will be placed under the immediate direction and superintendence of a gentleman, who, from his age, classical, scientific and military acquirements, industry, unexceptionable moral character, and experience in the system of instruction proposed, is in every respect qualified to discharge his duties in the best possible manner. He will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified and experienced instructors. The Institution will frequently be visited by Capt. Partridge, and will in every respect be under his general direction. The following will be the principal regulations for the government of the Institution, viz:

1st. The student will be stilled Cadets.

2nd. The morning roll call will be immediately after reveille. Immediately after roll call, the rooms must all be swept, beds made, and the furniture arranged in complete order ready for inspection. Within twenty minutes after the roll-call, the rooms will be inspected by the proper officers, who will make out a certified report of their condition to the Superintendent. The time intervening between these inspections and breakfast, will be devoted to military and other healthful exercises.

3d. Immediately after breakfast, Prayers will be attended, after which guard will be turned off, sentinels relieved, &c.

4th. At 8 o'clock, A. M. the classes will be assembled in their respective recitation rooms, where they will pursue their studies under the immediate inspection and instruction of their instructors, until 1 o'clock, P. M. allowing them an intermission of thirty minutes at the expiration of every two hours for exercise and amusement, within the Academic enclosure.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, will be devoted to dining and exercise.

5th. At 2 o'clock, the roll will be called to see that all are present, immediately after which the classes will be again assembled in their recitation rooms, where they will attend to their studies and recitations as in the forenoon.

6th. From the 1st of May until the 1st of September, the study hours will terminate at 6 o'clock, P. M. and from the 1st of September, until the 1st of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M.—The time not devoted to study and recitation and the regular meals, will be occupied by military and other healthful and manly exercises. It will be a primary feature in the institution, that no idle time be allowed the cadets.

7th. So soon as the regular exercises and other duties of the day are finished, the roll will be called, and the cadets required to retire to their rooms, and all must retire to bed by ten o'clock, at which time there will be an inspection of all the rooms by the Superintendent and Instructors; there will be such other inspections during the day and evening as the Superintendent shall direct.

Board, &c.

1st. The cadets will board in private families, under such specific regulations as shall be established.

2nd. No cadet will be permitted to board in any family, the members of which do not sustain an unimpeachable moral character, & who do not adhere strictly, in all their intercouse with the cadets, to the established regulations of the institution.

3d. The clothes of the cadets, particularly of the younger class, will be washed, mended and kept at their boarding houses, and delivered to them only when they are wanted for use.

4th. An experienced Physician will be attached to the Institution, and in case of any cadet being sick, he will be regularly attended, and well taken care of at his boarding house.

Vacation, Marches, &c.

1st. There will be one vacation in each year, which will commence on the 1st Monday in December and continue four weeks.

2nd. The cadets will occasionally perform military marches and other pedestrian excursions, under the command of the Superintendent, or of an instructer appointed for that purpose, which will serve as a relaxation from study, and conduce equally to their health and improvement.

Furloughs, &c.

1st. No furlough or leave of absence, will be granted to any cadet, in term time, unless in case of real necessity, and at the special request of Parents or Guardians, as they are very injurious to the progress of students.

Public Worship.

1st. The cadets will be strictly required to attend public worship every Sunday. They will be marched to and from the place of worship.

Money Accounts, &c.

1st. No cadet must, under any circumstances whatever, be furnished with any money, except by the Superintendant or his order.

2nd. No cadet must trade or purchase any article whatever, without written permission from the Superintendant.

3d. Every cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be charged all articles purchased, with the prices annexed and also other expenses.

Instruction.

The Instruction in every department will be most thorough and critical. The full development and improvement of the mental as well as physical powers, will be a primary object, for the accomplishment of which, no pains or labor will be spared.

Government.

The organization of the Institution will be strictly Military. Military discipline will constitute the basis of government; the administration of it will be parental, and adapted to the ages and dispositions of the pupils. A manly, able, and independent spirit will be cherished in all the cadets, regulated by a strict, but salutary discipline.

Terms of Admission, &c.

1st. Every cadet who shall reside more than 150 miles from the Seminary will be required to deposit in the hands of Capt. Partridge, or of the Superintendant, at the time of admission, 150 dollars, and at the end of six months, 100 dollars more. At the expiration of the year, the accounts will be made out and should there be a balance due the cadet, it will be credited on his second year's account, or paid in such manner as his parent or guardian shall direct, should he leave the Academy at that time. For the second and every succeeding year, the deposits must be as follows, viz: One hundred and thirty dollars at the commencement, and one hundred dollars at the expiration of the first six months. The accounts to be made out as before stated.

2nd. The bills for those cadets who reside within 150 miles of the Seminary, must be settled quarterly.

3d. No cadet will be admitted for a less term than one year.

From the foregoing plan, it is confidently believed the following advantages, among many others, will result, viz:

1st. By the military and other exercises, the health of the cadets will be preserved, the physical powers fully developed, an erect and elegant person formed, and a correct and manly deportment ensured.

2nd. The morals of the cadets will be preserved, and habits of systematic attention, temperance, industry, and economy, established and confirmed.

3d. Every cadet will leave the Seminary a well instructed and accomplished soldier, and thereby prepared to become an able and efficient defender of his country's rights.

4th. Under such a system, it is confidently believed, that the progress of the pupils in their different studies will be much more rapid and efficient, than under the ordinary systems.

Capt. Partridge is fully convinced that the Seminary will be particularly well adapted to the education of the youth of our large cities, and also those of the Southern States; where they can, with perfect safety, and without requiring any particular care or attention from their parents, pass their earlier years, and be well prepared for the active duties of life, or for admission into any higher seminary.

Capt. Partridge is particularly desirous that all those youths, within the prescribed ages, who are destined to become members of the institution at Middletown, should previously be entered at this Seminary, where they should pass one or more years, after which, they would be transferred for the completion of their education.

The Quarters are of brick, spacious, airy, and handsomely finished. The parade ground is a beautiful plat, surrounded by an elegant enclosure, eight feet high, which separates it entirely from any communication with the village.

Gentlemen desirous of placing their sons or wards at this Institution, are requested to apply to Capt. Partridge, by letter, at Middletown, Conn. where the names of applicants will be registered. The number that can be received will necessarily be limited by the accommodations.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to assure the American Public, that no exertions will be wanting to render this Seminary in every respect worthy their patronage.

A CARD.

On the adjoining pages will be found the Prospectus of the proposed Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, to which I would beg leave particularly to call the attention of those who have sons to educate, and whose ages are within the prescribed limits. The plan of the Institution is fully detailed in the Prospectus, as well as the general regulations by which it is to be governed. The object in view is also stated, viz: to furnish a situation where parents and guardians may place their sons and wards at an early age, under a system the best calculated to develop and improve the mental and physical energies to inculcate habits of industry, economy, enterprise, and temperance; where the morals will be guarded with parental care, seconded by a strict, but correct system of discipline, and where they can be well prepared for admission into the Seminary at Middletown, the Military Academy at West Point, or to enter the freshmen class in any of our Colleges or Universities. It appears to me to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of the youths of our large cities, and many parts of the Southern States. The evils attending the educating a family of sons in our large cities are best known to those who experience them, but must also be evident to every reflecting observer. When young, it is unsafe to trust them in the streets, where they are liable to injury ry from various causes, and where their morals are continually in danger of being corrupted from the frequent exhibitions of vice in its most fascinating and dangerous forms. Under these circumstances, they are in a great measure deprived of that salutary exercise so absolutely necessary for the health of youths, and, consequently, grow up puny and debilitated, incapable of either physicial or mental exertion. The climate in many parts of the southern country, obliges parents to send their sons from home at an early age for their education. The northern States have generally been selected for this purpose. There are many evils, however, attending this course under existing systems. These youths are too frequently placed in situations where they are subjected to little or no control, and being furnished plentifully with money, acquire in early life, habits of insubordination, extravagance and dissipation, which prove most seriously injurious to them in after life, or ultimately conduct them to ruin. These assertions are not founded on conjecture. I have within twenty years, been, in too many instances, a witness of these melancholy results, not to be convinced of their truth. These evils, however, may be easily remedied, by placing such youths, when sent a great distance from home, and consequently, beyond the reach of parental advice and control, in a situation where they would be constantly subjected to a strict, but salutary discipline, and their whole time employed either in the acquirement of useful knowledge, or in regular and healthful exercises, and rational amusements. The contemplated Seminary at Norwich, it is confidently believed, will be in every respect calculated to accomplish these important objects, while the expenses will be comparatively moderate.

The Institution at Middletown is now in a perfect state of organization, and furnishes to young men all the facilities for acquiring a finished education. The whole course of instruction is as extensive as at any other Seminary in the United States. As a Mathematical School, combining theory and practice, it is believed to hold a first rank in the country, and consequently, in every respect, well calculated to form first rate Civil and Military Engineers, Scientific Surveyors, and men of practical science generally, and also to prepare young men for the Navy. Indeed, it might answer all the purposes of a Naval School, without any additional expense to the country, as the ordinary pay of a Midshipman would support him, and defray all the necessary expenses at the Seminary. He would also be enabled to acquire a good Military Education at the same time, which would be very useful to every Naval Officer. The Classics are as critically and thoroughly taught, and the course is as extensive at this Seminary as at any of our Colleges or Universities. The French and Spanish Languages are also taught successfully to a large portion of the Cadets, by able and accomplished Instructors. The same may likewise be said of Fencing, Music, &c. Civil Engineering, as a Science; Topography, Architecture, including Architectural drawing; Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, &c. constitute permanent branches of instruction, and are taught in the thorough and critical manner as the Mathematics and other Branches. Rhetoric, embracing Composition and Elocution, has been commenced with much zeal and promise of success. The department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany, is not yet completely organized, but will be so in the course of the ensuing season. I believe it is now generally considered that this system of education is well calculated to prepare young men in the best manner for the active duties of life, but not calculated to prepare them for the learned professions. This I consider, however, to be an entire mistake. That a young man will acquire, at least, as much of learning in every branch under this, as under any other system, I believe will not be doubted by any who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, and that the nature of the duties under a Military organization, combined with a regular and systematic course of exercise, lays the foundation of a vigorous constitution, and confers a physical and moral energy which the ordinary systems do not, I presume will not be disputed by any one. Now, I would ask, whether a vigorous constitution, and physical, and moral energy, are not as necessary for the Clergyman, the Lawyer, and the Physician, as for persons in any other situation? and if so, then is not that system which thus prepares the candidates for these professions superior to those which do not? I will leave the answer to every reflecting mind. As it is generally considered of importance to young gentlemen, especially to those destined for the learned professions, to obtain Diplomas after having completed a course of education at a Seminary, arrangements will be made in the course of the ensuing season, for conferring Diplomas in the usual form, upon all the young gentlemen who shall not complete a course of education at this Institution. Those who do not go through a full course will receive certificates, stating the branches to which they have attended, the progress made therein, and their conduct generally. The best times for joining the Institution, are at the close of the vacation, about the 12th of January, which is the proper commencement of the year, from the 1st to the 15th of May, and from the 20th to the 31st of August. The best ages for candidates are from 14 to 17 years, although many youths may join advantageously, especially those that are to remain several years, before the age of 14, and others who are more than 17, provided their habits and morals are correct. The regulations, hitherto, have allowed the admission of candidates for as short a time as one year. Joining, however, for so short a time, I have been always convinced, is neither to the advantage of the Seminary, nor the student. A first year is much more expensive than any subsequent one, and the advantage to the students is less—as it requires some time for a young man, after joining a Seminary, to feel himself at home and become acquainted with the Instructors, the mode of instruction, and the general routine of duty. He consequently cannot learn as much under these circumstances, as he would in any equal portion of time after he has become acquainted. Besides, a year is too short a period for a youth to prepare himself in the best manner for the ordinary duties of active life. If for instance, he is intended for the Counting House, with the view of being a Merchant, it is not sufficient that he know enough of Arithmetic to cast up accounts, or that he be acquainted with the usual course of Book-Keeping, or with the ordinary duties of a store, but to make an enlightened and safe Merchant, he should be well versed in the principles of Commerce at home and abroad, and with the commercial policy of foreign nations, and its effects upon our own commerce. He should also be well versed in the principles of Political Economy and of International Law—he should further be well acquainted with Geography and History, and a good knowledge of the Mathematics and of Navigation, certainly would not be amiss. To the foregoing, should be added a correct knowledge of the French & Spanish Languages. Now this cannot be thoroughly acquired in one year; it would probably require at least two years to accomplish the whole. From the best estimate I have been able to make, after many years experience, the following periods of time are necessary for a young man to be well prepared for the following pursuits, viz.

For the active duties of life, such as merchants, agriculturists, Manufacturers, Surveyors, Military Instructors, Teachers of respectable English Schools, &c. two years.

For Scientific, Civil and Military Engineers, Navigators, &c. three years.

For any of the learned professions, which suppose a complete knowledge of the classics in addition to the other branches, five years.

The foregoing estimate supposes that the student is of the proper age to commence advantageously, and that he begins at the elements. It also supposes, that he possesses, at least, a medium capacity and application. Those who possess a greater share of talent and application, would complete the requisite course in a less time. For these reasons, and being very desirous that none of my pupils should enter upon any business for which they are not perfectly prepared, I propose, after the general examination in Aug. 1827, not to admit students for a less time than two years. If any one, however, after he is joined, should by close application to his studies and duties, prepare himself for any occupation for which he may be designed in less time than two years, and should not wish to remain that length of time, he will be recommended and discharged accordingly. Before I conclude, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Parents, Guardians and Friends of my pupils, to that article of the regulations which prohibits their being furnished with money, otherwise than by the Superintendent or his order. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that this article is to be observed strictly according to its letter. The violations of it have caused the dismission of more members of the Seminary than all others put together. A parent cannot do his son a greater injury than to trespass on this rule.

I also deem it my duty further to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to that article of the Regulations, relative to Furloughs. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that no Furlough or leave of absence will be granted to any cadet, except in cases of sickness, or other evident necessity, and then the application for such Furlough or leave of absence must be made directly to the Superintendent, and not through the medium of the cadet. Frequent absences are attended with the most unfavorable effects on the progress of the students, and likewise cause a perpetual interruption to the regular duties of the institution, of which they are members. They unsettle the mind of the student, and keep him constantly restless and uneasy, and it is a fact, of the truth of which I am well convinced, that every separate week that one is absent, causes a loss of at least three weeks in his studies. There is one other subject to which I also consider it my duty to call the attention of parents and guardians, and that is, the impolicy of sending youths, of dissipated and otherwise immoral and vicious habits, who have attained the ages of 16 or 17 years and upwards, to this Seminary, or to any other, where strict discipline is maintained. They should recollect that youths who have attained to those ages, or have passed them with a parcel of bad habits, are not so easily reformed as they may suppose. The result with such generally is, that when placed under a strict system of discipline, where they find themselves checked in their wayward courses, they soon become restive, violate the regulations, and eventually get dismissed. It is much easier to prevent a youth from acquiring bad habits by properly restraining him at an early age, than to correct those habits after they are acquired and confirmed.

A. PARTRIDGE.

Middletown, Ct. Oct. 1826.—3t29.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincolnton, North-Carolina, April 1, 1827.

A
Drury Abernathy,
B.
Elisha Bridges,
Thomas Beaty,
Thomas Bleckly,
John Bradly,
George Brem,
Sarah Backsit,
James Bynum,
Mathias Barringer
George Brotherton
Francis Beaty.
C.
Daniel F. Chrisanbury,
Aaron Cook,
William Cogswell,
Eleazer Cox,
George Cansler,
John Carpenter,
David Clippard,
Henry F. Conner,
Daniel Callis.
D.
Arch. Dillingham,
Thomas Duckworth.
E.
Moses Evans,
Jaseph Espy.
F.
Margaret Friday,
Thomas Fergison.
G.
Jonathan Gullick,
Mastin Green,
Andrew Gardiner.
H.
Burrel Hill,
Mrs. Elizabeth Holly,
Thomas Hanks,
Michael Hutton,
Susan Hoyl,
David & Jos. Hart.
J.
Margaret Jenkens.
K.
Andrew Killian,
John Kelly,
Jacob Keiser.
L.
John Liddell, 2,
Daniel Lutts,
David or J. Lockman,
Samuel Launts,
John Long,
Elizabeth Luts.
M.
Samuel Martin,
Rev. Jeremiah Monday,
Willis Mathews,
Thomas M'Gill,
Benjamin Miller,
Rev. Joseph Moore,
Abram Martin,
William Martin,
John Manny,
Hugh M'Lain,
Edmond Murry,
Alex. M'Corkle, 2,
Sam. Montgomery.
N.
John Newton.
O.
Benj. Ormand.
P.
Patrick Parker,
Russil Peck.
R.
George Rutlage,
Henry Robison,
Robert G. Ramsy,
John Ramsour, 2.
S.
Sheriff of Lincoln,
Wm. Smith,
Michael Summerow, 2,
John Stamy,
Col. David Shuford,
Lawson Sanders,
Samuel Sanders,
Mrs. Sarah Scarborg.
T.
Richard Tallant,
William Traylor,
Thompson Traylor.
W.
George Wilfong,
Isaac Wills,
Wm. Whiteworth, 3,
Thomas Ward,
Louisa Waters,
Lewis H. Wills.

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

Mendinhall's Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber, being legally appointed agent for the county of Mecklenburg, offers for sale patents for making and using the above patent Mills, to all such as may apply.

JAMES DINKINS.

10th March, 1827.—6t'27.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York. 23*

Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions to a Deed of Trust from William Rudisill, to secure the payment of a debt due the bank of Newbern, the undersigned will sell, at Public Sale, in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 28th of May next, (being Monday of Court,) the lots and improvements in said town, at present occupied by said Rudisill. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling-house; all necessary out buildings; a well of excellent water in the yard; all of which are in comfortable neat repair, and handsomely situated. The purchaser can have the bank accommodations, by giving bond and approved security.

JONAS RUDISILL, sen.
WM. DAVIDSON.

April 10, 1827.—3t30

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

17*

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Benbow's Patent Horizontal Grist Mill, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will have them constantly on hand, finished in a neat and durable manner, to operate by hand or horse power. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine this Mill. The proprietor will also sell single rights for making and using the above Mills.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg, March, 1827.—6t30

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

Vincent Reed, vs. Thomas Davis. } ORIGINAL Attachment, levied on three Stage Horses.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t30.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

Lawson H. Alexander, vs. Herbert S. Kimble. } ORIGINAL Attachment, levied in the hands of William Smith, and him summoned as Garnishee.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t30.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

William Smith, vs. John Cole. } *Original Attachment.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t40—pr. adv. $2.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

From the New York American.

The annexed letter from an old and experienced member of the Legislature, gives with accuracy, we are persuaded, the state of feeling at present existing at Albany. It is known that great efforts have been, and are, making by the zealous partisans of General Jackson, to procure from the Legislature, before it breaks up, some expression of opinion in his favour—an expression which, if the representations made in the Enquirer and other similar vehicles, out of the State, were in any degree true, would be both easy and natural. But they have no foundation in fact—nor do we believe that with any efforts—however desperate, or unscrupulous—the State of New-York can, *under any circumstances*, give her votes, or any considerable portion of them, for General Jackson.

Albany, April 3d, 1827.

To the Editor of the American.

I perceive by the "New-York Enquirer" of the 29th March, that its editor has visited Albany recently, and has returned with important information, during a one day's stay near the capitol. The "mists that darken the political horizon," seem to have disappeared, and the editor appears greatly to rejoice that he has again "discovered land."

After having made many sage conjectures as to what the Legislature will do, the editor comes down to what he seems to suppose to be a matter-of-fact calculated in relation to the opinions of the members of the present Legislature upon the Presidential question.

On this subject it is readily perceived, that although the Editor of the Enquirer may have, as he says, "discovered land," yet he has not been on "shore," or conversed with the "natives," or he would not have formed the opinion he seems to have done, in relation to the "extraordinary change" that has taken place in public opinion in relation to the presidency."

It is hardly to be believed that in the course of a twenty-four hours visit to Albany, he could have ascertained with any great degree of accuracy what was the opinion of the members of the Legislature on the Presidential question.

The writer of this is a member of the Legislature, and has, during the session, taken great pains to ascertain the opinions of the members on this subject, but has not been able to obtain an accurate estimate of the strength of Mr. Adams & General Jackson in the two Houses of the Legislature. He will, however, venture to say, that it is totally untrue that "the current is setting irresistibly in favor of Gen. Jackson," or that "nearly two-thirds of the members are at present on his side." The very reverse of this is the fact; and it is well known here that a very great number of members of the Legislature who voted for Mr. Van Buren would not do so were the election now to take place. The writer of this article has recently heard gentlemen who voted for Mr. Van Buren avow that had they not been assured that Mr. Van Buren would give the present Administration a fair support, and that he was "not opposed to Mr. Adams," they would not have voted for him, and that they very much regret that they have done so, since they have been imposed upon by false pretences.

The truth is, that no change has taken place since the commencement of the Session, unfavorable to Mr. Adams. But, on the contrary, his open and avowed friends are more numerous than in the earlier part of the Session, and from the best information that has been obtained, (and the statement is made after much inquiry during the whole Session,) it is beyond all doubt, that more than one half of all the members of the Legislature are the friends of the present Administration."—*A Member of the Legislature.*

"*Light Houses of the skies.*"—One of the most common, and, as we believe, most uncandid of the devices of the Opposition, is the play upon these words which is found in their prints—and in none more frequently than in the Richmond Enquirer, whose self-complaisant editors ought to feel shame at their attempts at imposition on the subject. The passage of the President's message in which the expression is found, is as follows:

"Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second-hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revovles in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?"

The simple, only object of this paragraph was to recommend to Congress to authorize the *building of an Observatory*. No ordinary man of common honesty and common sense, will deny this assertion. In what then does its criminality consist? Was it wrong to give this advice?

On the 10th day of February, 1807, under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, and the advice of Mr. Madison and Gallatin, a law was passed which appropriated 50,000 dollars *for the survey of the Coast*. In 1811, during the administration of Mr. Madison, and under the direction and instruction of Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Hasler was sent to Europe to procure instruments and these instruments were, by Mr. Gallatin, specified and described. They were procured; and their cost, with the expenses of the Agent, amounted to $37,549 98, which was paid out of this appropriation for the survey of the coast—swallowing up nearly the whole of the appropriation. These instruments are of two kinds: one, designated and fitted for the practical operations in a survey of the coast, and costing perhaps two or three thousand dollars; the other, ordered for, designated for, and only fitted for, *use in an Observatory*, which was considered by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Gallatin, as indispensable in making the survey. Without it they knew, as every other man of science knows, that no survey of our coast can be accurately or usefully made.

Some of these instruments were used for a time in the survey so well commenced by Mr. Hasler; others have never been used; and the whole now lie in the War Department. Why have they not been used? Why have these $37,000 been thus far lost to the public? There is one reason, and one only. *We have no Observatory* in which they can be placed—and for which, and for which only, they were purchased and designed.

The Committee appointed on this part of the President's Message reported, that an Observatory, built on one of the lots reserved by the nation in this city, would cost $14,750, and the annual expense would be $4,042, for an Astronomer and all other officers and persons connected with it. Here then, is a recommendation for an expenditure of $14,750, in order to accomplish a great and valuable national object, and to bring into use $37,000, which was expended by the best republicans of the country, which has been useless for twelve years, and the interest on which has already amounted to more than Mr. Adams advised to be expended, yet our self-constituded economists talk of extravagance in public expenditures, and violation of constitutional principles.

Mr. Adams recommended that an Observatory should be built to perfect the work begun by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Gallatin—to execute their plan—to complete their labour—to prevent the charge against them of having squandered $37,000 of the public money. And yet Mr. Ritchie, *et id genus omne*, laud Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, & Mr. Gallatin, as pure, & constitutional, & economical politicians, & upbraid Mr. Adams as a violator of the constitution, for this very recommendation. Had Mr. Jefferson remained in the Government, the Observatory would have been built years ago, and he would have been lauded as the philosopher, the friend of science and of man, the honest republican politician. It is for the opponents of Mr. Adams to reconcile to their own sense of right, to a decent regard for their own characters, and to the public feeling and judgment, their gross inconsistency in the praises of one and the condemnation of the other. The instruments they employ are worthy of their cause.

Nat. Journal.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Pennsylvania, to a friend in Baltimore, dated Chambersburg, 11th April, 1827.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the meeting of the friends of the Administration, held in this place yesterday, was the largest and most respectable assemblage ever witnessed in this county, on any public occasion whatever. So formidable and imposing was this meeting, exhibiting such strong attachment to the Administration, that the opposition party have been compelled to admit, that in this (Franklin) and several other counties, a decided and powerful majority will support Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

"The proceedings, preamble and resolutions adopted, will appear in our papers next week. I cannot but believe, that with proper attention to impart correct information to the people, on the subject of the Presidential question, Pennsylvania will, at the ensuing election, support the present administration. The only danger to be apprehended arises from the efforts making by the oppositionists, to leave the people the mere name of electing a President, whilst by intrigues they are to be so trammelled as to be deceived in their views of the real fact in relation to men and their official measures.

"The combination entered into by the opposition party, to oppose the administration before the scope of its policy could be known, and before it had done either good or evil, must be deemed a species of "moral treason" against the best interests and preservation of our confederacy, and ought to excite, and will excite, honest indignation in the minds of an intelligent, patriotic people."

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 16.—We learn from Mr. Sanderson of the Philadelphia Coffee House, that the ship Alexander, Capt. Baldwin, has arrived below that city, having sailed from Liverpool on the 10th March in company with the ships Manchester, William Byrns and Baltic, for New York. The A. brings papers to the day of sailing. The prices of Cotton had not varied from the last report. The Corn law question had been before the House of Commons on the 6th ult. when Mr. Canning submitted a plan on which progress was reported and adjourned to the Thursday following. A good deal of speculation and excitement appear to prevail among all classes at the result. The plan submitted is to increase the duties as the prices of Wheat and other grain decrease; and in like manner to decrease the duties one shilling for every two shillings advance. In consequence of these resolutions Wheat out of bond, Br. rose from 4d to 6d per bushel. American Flour, new, in bond, 25s to 27s per bbl. of 196 lbs.

We have been favored by a commercial house in this city with the following letter, giving the latest account of the Liverpool Market, &c.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9, 1827.—The import of Cotton has been large the last ten days, but we have had a steady and good demand, and though holders have offered their stocks freely, the Market prices are maintained. The sales amount to about 2000 bales per day, consisting principally of Upland at 6¼, 6 5-8 and 6¾ per lb.—The transactions in Orleans have been limited and confined chiefly to recent imports of the new crop at 6⅞d a 7⅛d. The consumption is now going on extensively, but we apprehend the profits of the manufacturer will not warrant higher prices for the raw material.

Extract of another letter, dated Liverpool, 9th March, 1827.

The letters from Manchester state that the cotton and twist markets were very dull and the demand for goods for exportation was equally so. For the home trade there have been some extensive purchases of goods but all at low prices. In the last six days about 23,000 bags of cotton have arrived and buyers maintain that there *must* be a further reduction. There was a fair demand for cotton from the trade yesterday, and about 2000 bags were sold, but without any improvement in price, indeed the principal transaction was a sale of 600 bags of new Upland at 6½

PORTUGAL.—A Lisbon paper, received by the brig Confucius, at New-York, contains a copy of a convention, stipulating certain arrangements for the maintenance of the British forces in Portugal, which was entered into in London on the 19th of January by the Portugese Ambassador and Mr. Canning, on the part of their respective governments. By this convention the British troops are to be maintained, while in Portugal, at the expense of that government. General Clinton arrived at Coimbra on the 19th Feb. The 53d regiment of British infantry had come in; three regiments of infantry, a battalion of horse, and the cavalry hussars had arrived on the 15th. Another regiment was expected on the following day. The two Chambers of the Cortes were in session. A committee was appointed by the Peers to draw up an address to the throne, requesting that pardons might be offered to certain descriptions of rebels. The Count Villa Flor was present, and of course had absented himself from the army.

Private letters from Lisbon to the 1st of March, state political affairs were far from being settled, although no new occurrences of importance had transpired. The Anti-Constitutionalists, if put down in one section of the country, suddenly appeared in other places in such numbers and with such means, as could not be accounted for on any other ground than that they were re-inforced and furnished with money by Spain or some other foreign power. There was no doubt that a large majority of the ignorant lower classes of the Portuguese population were taught to believe they must oppose a government which would operate against the interests of their long established religion and habits. One letter expresses a belief that war must yet be carried into Spain. This also was the opinion of the American Consul, as we are informed by Capt. Riley. Capt. R. understood that an engagement took place between a party of the royalists and constitutionalists about the last of Feb. near the frontiers of Spain, in which the former were again defeated.

Provisions and forage of all kinds were very high at Lisbon, but the port was not yet opened.

The British army was concentrating at Coimbra, about thirty leagues in the interior from Lisbon.

Quick Courtship.—A gentleman who resides in the neighbourhood of Manchester and who having paid his addresses to a young lady who resides not many miles from Liverpool, and who, it is stated, had so far approved of his suit as to fix a day, in the last week, for the performance of the marriage ceremony, came to town on Saturday week, for the purpose of making preparations for the approaching nuptials. In the course of the day, he entered a glover's shop not one mile from a street which is undergoing great improvements, to purchase gloves for the wedding. A young lady was behind the counter.—She smiled, as female shopkeepers generally do when they observe the face of a male customer. The gloves were soon displayed on the counter, and the fair one proceeded to fit a pair on the hand of her new customer. The gentleman first looked at the lady, than at the gloves, and again at the lady. His eye brightened, his bosom heaved, a sigh escaped. In another moment, the poor gentleman was desperately, incurably in love. He forgot her whom he had come hither to marry, and became a faithless lover. He instantly offered his hand to the fair glover. She just hesitated one moment, as ladies generally hesitate when placed in such singular circumstances; and blushingly yielded herself to his soft seduction. On Monday last the parties were married, and drove out of town, attended by a splendid cavalcade, to the residence of the hot and fiery inamorato.

Phil. Gaz.

Internal Improvement.—An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, directing the Board for Internal Improvement to have surveyed one or more of the large marshes or swamps, situated between the Virginia line and Roanoke River, between the Virginia line and Albemarle Sound, between the Roanoke River and Albemarle Sound, and the Tar River and Pamptico Sound, between the Roanoke and Tar Rivers, between the Tar and Neuse Rivers, between the Neuse and Cape-Fear Rivers, between the Cape-Fear and Lumber Rivers, and between Lumber River and the South-Carolina line. The object of these surveys, is to determine, which of the said marshes it may be practicable to drain—the probable cost of such draining—the quality of land that by such draining will be reclaimed for cultivation, and the quantity of vacant land.

The Board is required to report to the Legislature upon this subject, and authority is given them to employ one or more competent surveyors, to carry the requirements of the act into execution. Under this authority, the Board have engaged the services of an Engineer from New-York, by the name of NASH, who brings the highest testimonials of his qualifications from Governor Clinton, with whom Governor Burton had corresponded on the subject. Mr. N. arrived in this city, on Monday last, and will proceed immediately on his survey. Governor Burton has contracted to pay him at the rate of $2,000 per annum until the meeting of the Legislature, when his salary can be fixed by law.

Mr. Brazier set out last week to survey one of the Swamps near the S. Carolina line. So that we hope, in the course of the present Summer, the Board will be able, by the united exertions of these gentlemen, to obtain all the information on this subject, required by the act of the last Legislature. *Raleigh Register.*

Panther Hunt.—The Detroit Gazette relates that an elderly emigrant in the county of Washtenaw, discovering what he suspected to be the tracks of a panther, invited sixteen young woodsmen to assemble with their rifles and hunt the animal. They surrounded the wood, approached the centre, and succeeded in driving him to a tree. He was shot by several balls, but did not fall until a bold young man climbed the tree and threw him down. The son of the old gentleman who had discovered the track, first came near, and taking the panther by the tail, he raised it at arm's length, and having examined it for a moment,—"Dad," said he, "this is our old Cat!" "Poh," said the old man, "that can't be—'tis twice as large as our old cat." "Look for yourself," said the son. The thing was then subjected to the old gentleman's examination, who was reluctantly forced to admit "that it was our *old cat!*"

From the Claiborne Whig, March 23.

A Ferocious Aaimal.—A few days ago a remarkable circumstance took place in this county.—As three women belonging to Mr. J. F. Lovett, were ascending the hill on the South side of Big Creek, one with a child about two months old in her arms, they were attacked by a large he Wild Cat—the animal made at the woman with the child, caught the child by the leg and bit it, tore the woman badly with his claws, and threw her down; the child having a handkerchief on its head, the animal, in a second attempt at the child, tore the handkerchief in pieces that was on its head. The mother of the child was present, saw its danger and

made a violent effort to save it, and in the struggle seized the Cat by the neck, fell on it, and held fast her grip until the other two women despatched him with rocks. The mother of the child was very much injured by the animal, and the child was nearly killed. Apprehensions are entertained that the Cat must have labored under the influenceof hydrophobia. Our informant adds that the Cat was extraordinarily large.

New Cooking Apparatus.—Mr. D. Westerfield, of New-York, has invented a Kitchen Grate, which is so constructed that a family of ordinary size may do all their roasting, baking, washing and ironing, with a small open fire, either of Anthracite or Liverpool coal, or any other kind of fuel. It is set permanently in the kitchen fire place with mason work, and takes up but little room, and is the most economical, neat and best apparatus for cooking that has yet been brought into use. For large hotels it is invaluable.—The oven is always heated to the right temperature, and is so divided into apartments that pastry, puddings and any other kind of baking can go on at the same time. A boiler may be attached to the grate, that will keep a barrel of water or more constantly boiling. The time taken up in bringing wood, building and replenishing the fire in the old fashioned kitchen fire places, is in a great measure saved in this grate. A fire of Anthracite coal will not need replenishing more than three times during the whole four and twenty hours. Four of these grates have already been put up, and one in a kitchen fire place, where although a number of experiments and alterations had been made to cure it from smoking, never could be remedied until now. This consideration alone makes it an object to such as are pestered with smoky chimneys. We have no doubt but that this grate and apparatus will in a short time come into general use.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Ladies' fair, for the relief of the Greek women and children, is announced in our columns of to-day, to take place on Easter Monday, in the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Hall. It strikes us, that there is something particularly happy and appropriate in their selection of the place in which their work of charity is to be carried on. We have often heard complaints that the fair sex are excluded from the order, and are not permitted to enjoy its privileges with the Lords of creation.—Here then is female masonry in its very essence, the fair daughters of our land disregarding distance and strangerhood, stepping forward in the Holy cause of charity, and extending help to those whose only claim is, that they are *women* and in *distress*.

Balt. Com. Chronicle.

The child of one of our most respectable citizens, has at this moment a pin evidently forcing its way through its breast, which it no doubt had swallowed. The pin is clearly to be distinguished, so near is it to the cuticle—We have before heard of similar occurrences, but confess we found them a severe tax upon our credulity. Seeing is, however, believing, and we feel lost in reflecting on the wonderful power which protects the little innocent, guides the pin through all the intricacies of its organization, and avoids each vital part.

Pottstown paper.

Catching Ideas.—At a public meeting the other day, a person remarked of another, that he "had caught an idea." This catching of ideas is one of those queer mental phenomena, for which the learned in cranioscopy find it marvellously difficult to account. Indeed, all phrenological writers concur in placing this faculty among inextricable perplexities of their favorite science. Some philosophers affirm, and some deny, that ideas are inherent; but there is no longer a doubt that they may be *caught*—and like Scotchmen, to be useful, they should be *caught young*. There are various modes of catching—some matters, such as the small pox, and the itch for talking, are taken by infection; others, such as pickerel and popularity, are caught by bait. Ideas, however, can be legitimately secured only by studying Burke, and Curran, and Phillips and Sheridan—Commit to memory a few pages from their speeches, and you may declaim with wonderful fluency—pouring forth such cataracts of ideas, as to outstrip and overwhelm the understandings of all who attempt even to guess at your meaning.

Nantucket Enquirer.

Two negroes at the south, who had just been to hear an elegant pulpit discourse, were conversing together respecting it, when one remarked that he "could not understand." The other replied, that he understood all but one word. "What dat?"—*Perseverance!*" "O, me tell you what dat mean: it mean, take right hold—hold fast—hang on—and no let go."

CONNECTICUT.—Returns of the election from eighty-seven towns leave no doubt of the election of Gideon Tomlinson to the office of Governor of that State.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1827.

Some weeks since the Fayetteville Observer published a letter from a Virginian, on a visit to Gen. Jackson, in which it is stated that the General declared, before *all his company*, "that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to *his* friends, that if they would promise *for him*, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would in one hour make *him*, Jackson, the President." This, as a matter of course, has been eagerly copied by the "combination" editors, all of whom adopt the sage conclusion, that it establishes, beyond a doubt, the charge of corrupt bargaining against Mr. Clay. Now, admitting that Gen. Jackson made such a declaratiou, it is very far from placing the truth of the charge beyond all cavil; for he only relates what *his* friends told *him*, that Mr. Clay's *friends* told *them:* a rather suspicious sort of proof, at the best. *His* friends had before told Mr. Kremer the same thing, and he, good honest soul, believed it; but when Mr. Clay promptly met the charge, and put him to the proof before the grand inquest of the nation, his veracious informers backed out, and left him in the lurch. If the charge were true, *then* was the time to bring forward the proof, and place the truth of it beyond "all cavil:" the election had not taken place, and a timely exposure might have prevented the consummation of Mr. Clay's corrupt bargains. Surely, it was the duty of the General's "friends," to whom the proposition was made, instead of cavilling at the jurisdiction of the House, boldly to have come forward, like men and like patriots, and declared—*We* are the persons to whom the corrupt proposition was made, and *those* are the men who made it. The accused would then have been confronted with their accusers, and the representatives of the people would have decided; but no, they refused, on a pitiful quibble, to appear before the committee of investigation; and this was considered at the time, by all unprejudiced men, as establishing the *falsity* of the charge "beyond all cavil." To revive the charge at this late day, on the hearsay of any one, no matter who he is, with the expectation of its being credited, is calculating rather largely on public credulity.

Gen Jackson is represented by his friends as fearless and independent—let him, then, *name* "his friends" to whom the proposition was made, and give us the *names* of Mr. Clay's friends who made it; both sides can then be heard, and the truth ascertained. Mr. Clay and his friends have given the charge a public denial; and we know of no reason why as much credit should not be given to their declarations, made openly and publicly, and under their own signatures, as to the assertions of individuals we know not who, only that they are the "friends" of Gen. Jackson. The very circumstance that these accusers of Mr. Clay are afraid to show themselves, but publish their charges through the medium of some third person, who was *told* so,—or of some letter writer, nobody knows who, who says that Gen. Jackson told *him*, that *he* was told by "his friends," that Mr. Clay's friends told *them*, et cetera,—this circumstance, we say, is sufficient of itself to convince any one who is not blinded by prejudice or passion, that the charge is slanderous and has no foundation in truth.

Virginia Congressional Elections.—Mr. Newton has been re-elected in the Norfolk District, by a majority of between 3 and 400 votes. Mr. Newton voted for Mr. Adams as President, is decidedly friendly to his administration, and was supported on that ground; his opponent, Mr. Loyall, was the candidate of the opposition, who mustered all their forces for the contest—and the result is as above. Thus it is evident, that a portion of Virginia, at least, will not bow to the dictum of the Richmond Junto.

In the Winchester District, Mr. Powell has lost his election, his opponent, Mr. Allen, beating him by about 140 votes. The election was characterized by a great deal of violence, and, as we learn from the Winchester Republican, will be contested before Congress, as having been carried by "*fraud, force and violence.*"

The Caucus.—It will be recollected, that the editors of the National Intelligencer, in one of their articles under the head of "Signs of the Times," disclosed the fact that a weekly *caucus*, composed of members of the opposition, was held during the last session of Congress, in which schemes were devised, questions debated, and the decision of the majority in all instances, bound the minority.—This was an unlucky disclosure for the "people's friends," those guileless patriots, who detest intrigue, "secret conclaves," and all this sort of thing; and no other recourse was left them, but to meet the fact with a bold denial. This has been done, with all the appearance of conscious innocence. A late Charleston Mercury says—"We neither know nor believe that such an event took place.—It rests, where it sprung from, in the unsupported *rumor* of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, and for which, even they themselves declared, at the time, that they did not desire to be held responsible." To this the editors of the Intelligencer, in their paper of the 17th, give the following conclusive reply, which places the matter beyond a doubt:—"The fact did rest upon rumor when we spoke of it. It does so no longer. We assert the fact upon the authority of a Member of Congress, who, from the distance of hundreds of miles, has confirmed it to us. We know the place of meeting, and the names of most of those who attended. The fact will not be disputed. We could have verified it long ago, in time, place, and circumstance, if we could have consented to employ ourselves in ferreting out facts confidentially known to others."

Pennsylvania Caucus.—The National Palladium, a paper which owes its existence to the $50,000 fund, asserts that 85 members attended this caucus; and Duff Green takes it in high dudgeon, that the statement of the Democratic Press, making the number only 35, should have been copied into other papers. The editor of the Press may have been misinformed—but evidence of his having been so, must come from a purer source than the Telegraph or Palladium, before it is believed.

The Waverly Novels.—Sir Walter Scott has at length acknowledged himself the author of these fascinating works. He says, as this acknowledgment of his will go out to the public, "he meant it to go seriously, when he said that he was the total and undivided author of these novels—there was not a single word written, except some quotations, or a suggestion made, which was not his own, or what he had found in his own reading."

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, the Editors of the New York Commercial have received London papers to the 12th March.

The Catholic Question.—Sir Francis Burdett brought forward his motion upon the subject of the Catholic Claims, on the 5th of March. The debate was adjourned over to the 6th, when the "giants" of the debate who were pitted against each other, were the Master of Rolls, (Sir John Copley,) against the motion, and Mr. Canning in favor of it. When Mr. Canning concluded, the question was taken, and the motion lost, 276 to 272—the majority being four. Thus it seems that a great change has taken place in the popular branch of Parliament, against the Catholics. This decision had produced much excitement in Ireland, and arrangements were making to send a large deputation composed of members from all the counties with an address to the King on the subject.

Orders were received at Portsmouth on the 10, to discharge from the transport service, all the ships which were hired in Dec. to carry troops to Lisbon.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, is appointed to command the North American station.

The Globe announces that a most extensive failure had taken place at Calcutta. The amount is stated at 600,000*l.*

Portugal and Spain.—It was confidently reported in London on the 12th of March, that Sir H. Clinton has writen home in the strongest terms for reinforcements. The gallant general, it is said, has declared 5000 additional troops absolutely necessary.

Madrid dates of the 22d Feb. state, several British regiments had been engaged with the Portuguese Royalists, and had beaten them. The aid-de-camp of General Clinton was killed in the action. [We doubt the fact of there having been any engagement of the kind.]

It is stated by a gentleman from Madrid and Paris, where he had the best opportunities for gaining information, that Ferdinand, situated as he now is, if he were the most sincere penitent that ever confessed his sins, could not, with the present government of Spain, pursue an honest course of policy. He is obliged to pander to the bad passions of the rabble, and they are instigated to gross excesses by the priests. The state of society in Madrid is represented to be dreadful.—Families are harrassed by spies and informers, and the head of a family does not know how many of its members act in that capacity.

Late From Peru.—From Bogota papers to March 13th, received by the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, we learn, that General Santa Cruz published a decree on the 28th of January, a convoking a constituent Congress on the 1st of May, to form a constitution adopted to the Country, and to elect a President and Vice-president.

This measure proves the force and the triumph of the Constitutional party. Bolivar, whatever his motive may have been, has lately appeared friendly to anti-republican principles. Whether he is or not, it is clear that Peru, as well as a large proportion of Colombia, will not tolerate them. The proclamation of Santa Cruz virtually overthrows the Bolivian constitution, adopted in December, in Peru, and in our opinion seals its fate forever. Its resolute opposers in Colombia, Gen. Santander and his friends, were well pleased with the news, which was brought to Bogota by two Colombian officers; and every expression of joy was exhibited in that capital.

This bloodless revolution was commenced at Lima, on the 26th of January, by the Colombian officers, who elected Gen. Butamente for the commander in chief, and arrested their chief officers, to send them home. They then passed a kind of protest against the revolution of Paez, and the proposition for a Dictator in Colombia. A meeting of citizens was also held in Lima, which represented that the constitution of Bolivar had been adopted under constraint. This induced Santa Cruz's proclamation. The result of this highly important measure will be, in all human probability, to discourage any design against the strict republican system in South America.

SUPERSTITION.

During the summer preceding the desolation of Florence by the dreadful scourge of Cities, the Plague, rats multiplied with such rapidity, that the houses of the inhabitants were overrun with these busy depredators.—The warfare against them was actively prosecuted in all the forms of destruction ingenuity could devise, but in vain: and their numbers increased to such excess, that those active constables, the cats, could scarce stretch out a paw without placing it on some pilfering culprit. All tempoial means having been tried without success, the Church interposed its power, and a formal decree of *excommunication* was thundered from the spiritual authority. Notice was read in the churches, and transcripts posted on the walls against the rats, declaring, that unless, within four days from the date of the proclamation, they departed peaceably from all the granaries, barns, stacks, houses, outbuildings, appurtenances, streets, squares, lanes, and lands of Florence, and its vicinity, process of deprivation should issue, and by the solemn sentence of excommunication they should be shut out from fellowship with all living beings and moving things, and delivered over to the Arch Fiend, the Prince of the powers of Darkness, with whom the Holy Catholic Church in former days, and the Inquisition in modern times, professed, and pretended to have a strong connexion and intimacy. At this juncture, an officer, benevolently entrusted with the care of the cases of all non-appearing defendants, moved by compassion of the hopless condition of the animals against whom judgment was going by default, interposed, and procured an extension of the rule to six days, on the ground that the *Cats*, knowing the proceeding, would be on their watch to waylay the retreating vermin. Six days were therefore granted for the rats to pack up their furniture and move their quarters, within which period they were to have free egress, to and from the city and its vicinage. What would have been the effect of this energetic mandate, cannot be determined. The pestilence broke forth in its wrath, and all other evils were forgotten in the intense misery of the calamity. Day and night the dead carts conveyed the population to a promiscuous sepulchre, till the plague ceased for want of materials to make its prey, & life & wealth had passed like shadows. The city became a desert, away & the incident mentioned would have perished with the memory of the persons who were gathered to the tomb, if the same page of history which bears the record of human sufferings, was not inscribed with this example of unequalled folly. *Nat. Aegis.*

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Advices from the western counties of Pennsylvania assure us of a great gain to the Administration of the General Government in that section of the State. The conduct of the Opposition at Washington last winter, and the hostility they have declared against the interests of domestic industry, and the principles of internal improvement, have opened the eyes of many, to a discovery of their former error. They are not willing to sacrifice the best interests of the country for the sake of elevating any one man to office, however worthy in himself he may be.

The conduct of Martin Van Buren, of New-York, a leading member of the Opposition party in the Senate of the United States, has met with expressions of strong disapprobation in several places in his own State. He is now on a political mission to the South, it is said, to negotiate a treaty of marriage between the great State of New-York and the States of the South, for the purpose of overturning the present Administration; but it is believed the people of New-York will forbid the bans, and urge irresistible objections against so unpropitious a union.

Strange Partnership.—Charles Rhea, and Samuel Atkinson, have recently associated themselves as Editors of the Weekly Messenger, a paper published in Russelville, Ky. and to satisfy their patrons generally, in the present state of the presidential canvass, *one* is declared to be the friend of Gen. Jackson, and *the other* of Mr. Adams!

MARRIED,

In Chester District, S. C. on Tuesday, the 17th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hemphill, Mr. JOHN BIGHAM, of this county, to Miss NANCY M'DILL, of Chester District, S. C.

Also, on the same day, in York District, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Gen. RICHARD D. S. M'LEAN, of Lincoln county, to Miss JANE ADAMS, of York District, S. C.

Doct P. C. Caldwell,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by Dr. D. T. Caldwell, where he can at all times be found, except when professionally engaged. As he will devote his time solely to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

April 28, 1827.—3t32.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply porvided for the accomodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountain, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of Stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.—8t35.

Dr. D. R. Dunlap,

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him, to come forward before or during the week of our Superior Court in May, and settle their accounts either with Note or Cash. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will certainly pay cost, as he is determined to close his books up to January last, as speedily as possible.

3t28.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn any person from trading for a note of hand which I gave to Martin Zimmerman, dated April 7, 1827, in this place, for the sum of $190 00, as I am determined never to pay one cent of said note, because I never received one cent of value for it, and it was not given according to law.

CHRISTIAN EARNEY.

Lincolnton, April 14, 1827. 3t29

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named *Edward*, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.

J. W. HAMILTON, *Sheriff.*

Concord, April 16, 1827. 3mt40

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Odd Volume.

THE HUSSAR'S SADDLE.

Old Ludovic Hartz always regarded his saddle with the deepest veneration, and yet there appeared nothing about it capable of exciting his idolatry. It was a Turkish saddle, old, and deeply stained with blood; yet, to the brave Ludovic, it recalled a tale of other days, when, young, ardent and enthusiastic, he first drew his sword in defence of his country against its enemies.

He had been opposed in battle against the hostile invaders of his native Hungary and many an unbelieving dog had his good sword smitten to the earth. Various had been the fortune of the war, and too often was the holy cross dimmed by the lustre of the triumphant crescent. Such sad disasters were seldom alluded to by the brave hussar, but he loved to dwell on the successful actions in which he had been engaged.

It was in one of these fierce combats that, suddenly cut offfrom his party, he found himself surrounded by four infuriated Turks. 'But the recollection of you and your angel mother,' would Ludovic say to his daughter, 'nerved my arm. I was assailed by all my opponents. How three fell, I knew not; but severe and long was the conflict with the last of my foes; whose powerful arm was raised against me. Already I saw my wife a mournful widow and my child fatherless, and these fearful thoughts infused new vigor in my arm; I smote the infidel dog to death, hurled him from his steed, and rifled him as he lay. At this moment several of the enemy appeared in sight, but I was too much exhausted to renew the perilous conflict. My gallant horse lay wounded and in the agonies of death. I threw myself on the Turkish courser and forced him on at his utmost speed until I regained my squadron.—The saddle was steeped in the blood of my foe, and mine mingled with it.—When a cessation of hostilities permitted the troops to rest for a space from the horrors of war, I hastened with the treasure, which, during the campaign I had acquired, to my home, purchased the fertile fields around my dwelling, and forgot for a season the miseries of war.'

The good Ludovic would here pause. He still retained a lively recollection of his lost wife, and he could not bear to narrate the circumstances of her illness and death. After that sad event, his home became hateful to him, and he resolved again to engage in the arduous duties of a soldier. The little Theresa was kindly adopted into the family of his only brother, and there, after a lapse of some years, our good hussar found her blooming in youthful beauty.

Ludovic arrived only in time to close the eyes of his brother, who, on his death-bed, entreated him to bestow Theresa on his only son, when they should have attained a proper age.—Grateful for his almost parental care of his child, and moved by the situation of his brother, whose whole heart seemed to be bent on this union, Ludovic promised that when his daughter should have attained the age of eighteen, she should become the wife of Karl; provided Karl himself desired the connexion at that time; and satisfied with this promise, the old man died in peace.

This engagement was concealed from Theresa, but it was known to Karl, who exulted in the thought that this rich prize would one day be his. With low habits and a coarse turn of mind, the delicate graces of Theresa had no charms for him, he loved her not, but he loved her wealth which would one day be hers, and which he looked on with a greedy eye. The thousand soft and nameless feelings which accompany a generous and tender passion, were unknown to Karl. It was a hard task to him to attend his gentle mistress, nor did he ever feel disposed to play the part of a lover, except when some other seemed inclined to supply his place. It was at a rural *fete* given by Ludovic to his neighbors, at the termination of an abundant harvest, that Karl first chose openly to assert his right. He had taken it for granted that he should open the dance with Theresa. What, then, was his indignation, when on entering the apartment, he saw Theresa, her slender waist encircled by the arm of a young hussar, moving in the graceful waltz? The evident superiority of his rival, whose well knit limbs, firm step, and free and martial air, formed a striking contrast to his own clownish figure and awkward gait, only increased his ire, and, in violent wrath, he advanced to Theresa insisting on his right to open the dance with her. Theresa pleaded her engagements; he persisted; she refused his request, and laughed at his anger. He became violent and rude. The hussar interfered, and the quarrel rose so high as to draw Ludivoc to the spot.

Karl, in a voice almost choked with passion, laid his grievances before him. Theresa, in a tone of indignation, complained to her father of his insolence, and appealed to him whether she was not at liberty to select any partner for the dance she thought proper. 'You have no such liberties!' thundered forth Karl. 'You are my betrothed wife, and as such, you belong to me alone'.

Theresa cast on him a smile full of scorn and contempt, but it faded as she looked to her father, and a deadly paleness overspread her countenance as she inquired, 'Father does this man speak truth? 'He does my child,' was the reply; and she dropped insensible at his feet.

The young hussar now knelt down beside her, passionately kissed her fair forehead, and raising her in his arms, bore her to an adjoining apartment, followed by the father and Karl. Theresa slowly revived. At first she saw no one, and, breathing a deep sigh, murmured, 'It was all a horrid dream!' An anguished groan startled her into perception and agony. She looked up and saw her father standing before her, with folded arms and a countenance clouded with grief. Karl stood near with an exulting smile; and the hussar knelt beside her, but his face was buried in his hands. She found it was no dream. She looked to her father, 'Father, is there no hope?' 'None, my honor is pledged.' She then turned to the hussar, and placed for a moment her cold hand in his; then rising suddenly, threw herself at the feet of Karl. 'Oh, Karl, have mercy! I love another—you do not love me—have pity on us!' By all the powers of heaven and hell, you shall be mine Theresa! I appeal to your father. Will your father violate his promise to the dead? 'I will *not*,' said Ludovic, with solemnity. 'Then Theresa, exclaimed Karl, with fiendlike exultation, 'no power on earth shall save you from being mine!' and thus saying he left the house.

Theresa rose from her knees, and threw herself into the arms of her lover. The presence of her father was no restraint on her pure tenderness. Her tears fell fast on his manly countenance, but his agony was too great for that relief. Ludovic was deeply moved. He approached them, endeavored to calm their affliction, and related the circumstances under which this promise had been given; but his concluding words, 'that he must hold it sacred,' thew them into a new paroxysm of grief. 'We must part, then, Arnhold,' said the weeping Theresa; we must part—ah! can we survive this cruel blow?' 'No,' said Arnold, 'no.' I cannot live without you; let us once more entreat your father to have pity on us?' and the youthful lovers threw themselves at his feet. 'Arnold! said Ludovic, sternly, 'thou a soldier, and ask me to tarnish my honor!' Arnold felt this appeal, he started up, raised the weeping Theresa, cut off with his sabre one long bright tress, embraced and kissed her, placed her in the arms of her father, and fled.

Every passing day carried with it some portion of the fortitude of Theresa as if she saw the near approach of the period which was to cosign her to a fate so dreadful. Three little weeks were all that lay between her and misery. Ludovic endeavored to sooth her, but she would not be comforted. Had even her affections been disengaged, Karl would have been distasteful to her; but with affections placed on another, the idea of a union with him appeared insupportable.

'My dear child!' would Ludovic say, interrupting a passionate burst of grief, 'by what magic has Arnhold gained possession of your heart!' 'He is an hussar,' replied Theresa. There was something in this reply which moved Ludovic; he recollected that he himself had imbued the mind of his daughter with sentiments of respect and esteem for the character of a good soldier; and conscience reminded him, that he often exalted the profession of arms above the peaceful and unobtrusive occupations of the husbandman. Was it wonderful, then, that Theresa should have yielded her heart to one who possessed courage to defend her, and tenderness to sooth her under the afflictions of life? Arnhold dwelt near them; he had been the early playmate of Theresa and, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, they had often listened together to the warlike exploits which the good Ludovic delighted to tell them; & to these conversations might be attributed the passionate desire of Arnhold to adopt the profession of arms. Accustomed to see them play together as children and liking the society of a generous and spirited boy, Ludovic forgot the danger, when their childhood passed away, of their affection assuming a totally different character.—It was so, and Ludovic now saw with deep grief that his daughter was unalterably attached to the youthful soldier.

If Theresa was unhappy, her father was scarcely less so; he blamed his own imprudence; and on contrasting the characters of the two youths, a violent conflict between his feelings and his duty arose in his breast; but the stern honor of the soldier triumphed, and he deemed himself bound to complete the sacrifice. Unable, however, to endure the sight of her grief, he carried her to the abode of a youthful female friend, who formerly resided near them, but on her marriage had removed to a village about sixty miles distant. There he left Theresa after receiving her solemn promise that she would return with him the day before that on which she would complete her eighteenth year. 'Father,' said she, with streaming eyes, 'I have never deceived you. If I live, I will return; but do not grieve too deeply, should my heart break in this fearful struggle.' The old hussar dashed away a tear which strayed down his scarred and sun burnt cheek, embraced his child and departed.

Time wore gradually away, and at last the day arrived which was to seal Theresa's fate. It found her in a state of torpid despair. Exhausted by her previous struggles, all seemed dead; but her mind was awakened to new suffering.—A friend arrived to conduct her to her father. The good Ludovic lay, apparently on the bed of death, and with breathless impatience Theresa pursued her journey.

On her arrival, her father's sick room was not solitary; the detested Karl was there, and there too was the youthful hussar—'My child,' said Ludovic, 'my days are numdered; my fate must soon be decided, and, alas! yours also! To my dying brother I solemnly promised, that on this day I would offer you to his son for his bride. Without fulfilling my engagement, I could not die in peace; even the grave would afford no rest. Can you sacrifice yourself for my future repose?' 'I can—I will,' cried the unfortunate Theresa, sinking on her knees, 'so help me Heaven!' 'Heaven will bless a dutiful child!' said Ludovic, with fervour.—'Karl, draw near.' Karl obeyed—Theresa shuddered. 'Karl,' said Ludovic, 'you say you love my child: cherish her, I conjure you, as you hope for future happiness. In her you possess a treasure: but I must warn you, she will bring you but one portion of my possessions.' Karl started and retreated a few steps.—'That, however,' continued Ludovic, 'which I look upon as my greatest earthly treasure, I give you with my daughter. You, Karl, believe me to have some virtues. Alas! alas! you know not the secret sins which have sullied my life—the rapine, the murder—but enough of this! I have confessed to my spiritual father, and have obtained absolution for the dark catalogue—but on condition that I leave all my wealth to the church as an atonement for my transgressions. I could not forget that I was a father; I pleaded the destitute state of my child—I implored—I intreated—at length I wrung from the pious father his consent that I should retain my greatest treasure for my Theresa. I chose my saddle.—Keep it, dear child, in remembrance of an affectionate father. And you, Karl, are you satisfied to relinquish worldly goods for the welfare of my soul? Are you content to take my daughter with this portion?'

'Fool!' exclaimed Karl, 'doting idiot! how dare you purchase exemption from punishment at my expense? Your wealth is mine; your wealth must be the portion of my bride. I will reclaim it from those rapacious monks, and tear them from the altar!'

'You cannot, you dare not,' replied Ludovic, raising his voice in anger, 'my agreement with your father had reference to my daughter only;—my wealth formed no part of it.'

'Driveller! dotard!' vociferated Karl, 'think you that I will accept a portionless bride?—You must seek some other fool for your purpose: I renounce her.'

'Give her to me, father!' cried Arnhold, 'I swear to cherish and protect her while I live. Give her to me, and when she shall be the beloved wife of my bosom, I will live for her—aye, and die for her!'

Karl laughed in mockery. 'You value life but little,' said he, 'to talk of sacrificing it for a woman. I never knew one worth the trouble of winning, and least of all, Theresa.'

The young hussar laid his hand on his sabre.

Theresa threw herself between them. At the same moment Ludovic sprang from his couch, tore the covering from his head, snatched the saddle from the wall where it hung, seized his sabre, with one stroke laid it open, and a stream of gold bezants, oriental pearls, and sparkling jewels fell on the floor.—'Wretch! worm, vile clod of earth! art thou not justly punished? Hence, reptile! begone before I forget that thou art of my blood!' Ludovic raised his sabre, and the dastardly Karl fled, without daring to give utterance to the imprecation which hung on his lips.

Trampling under foot the costly jewels which lay strewed around, Theresa rushed forward and embraced her father, exclaiming, 'Is not this a dream? Are you indeed restored to me? Can this bliss be real?'

'Forgive me, my child,' exclaimed Ludovic, 'the pain I have been obliged to give your gentle heart. My effort to make that wretch resign his claim to your hand has been successful. Grudge not that part of your store has been appropriated to the holy church—not to purchase forgiveness of the sins I mentioned, and of which, thank Heaven, I am guiltless, but to be the blessedmeans of saving you from a miserable fate. Kneel down, my children—aye, support her,—Arnhold—lay her innocent head on your bosom, and receive the fervent benediction of an old hussar.'

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Pompeii.—All the world knows the story of Pompeii; that it was a little Greek town of tolerable commerce in its early day; that the sea, which once washed its walls, subsequently left it in the midst of one of those delicious plains made by nature for the dissolution of all industry in the Italian dweller, and for the common places of poetry, in all the northern abusers of the pen; that it was ravaged by every barbarian, who in turn was called a conqueror on the Italian soil, and was successively the pillage of Carthaginian and of Roman, until at last the Augustan age saw its little circuit quieted in the centre of a colony, and man finding nothing more to rob, attempted to rob no more.

When man had ceased his molestation, nature commenced hers, and this unfortunate little city was, by a curious fate, at once to be extinguished and preserved, to perish from the face of the Roman empire, & to live when Rome was a nest of Monks and Mummers, and her empire torn into fargments for Turk, Russian, Austrian, Prussian, and the whole host of barbarian names that were once as the dust of her feet. In the year of the christian era, 63, an earthquake showed the city on what tenure her lease was held. Whole streets were thrown down, and the evidences of a hasty repair are still to be detected.

From this period, occasional warnings were given in slight shocks; until, in the year '79, Vesuvius poured out all his old accumulation of terrors at once, & on the clearing away of the cloud of fire and ashes which covered Campania for four days, Pompeii, with all its multitude, was gone. The Romans seem to have been as fond of Villas as if every soul of them had made fortunes in Cheapside, & the whole southern coast was covered with the summer palaces of those lords of the world. Vesuvius is now a formidable fountain for a house whose inhabitants may not wish to be sucked into a furnace ten thousand fathoms deep, or roasted *sub aere aperto;* but it was then asleep, and had never flung up spark or stone from time immemorial.

To those who look upon it now in its terrors; grim, blasted, and lifting up its sooty forehead among the piles of perpetual smoke that are to be enlightened only by its bursts of fire, the very throne of Pluto and Vulcan together, no force of fancy may picture what it was when the Roman built his palaces and pavilions on its side. A pyramid of three thousand feet high, painted over with gardens, forest, vineyard and orchard, ripening under the southern sun, zoned with colonades, and turrets, and golden roofs, and marble porticos, with the eternal azure of the Campanian sky for its canopy, and the Mediterranean at its feet, glittering in the colours of sunshine noon and evening, like an infinite Turkey carpet led down from the steps of a throne—all this was turned into cinders, lava and hot water, on (if we can trust to chronology) the first day of November, Anno Domini 79, in the first year of the Emperor Titus. The whole story is told in the younger Pliny's letters; or, if the illustration of one who thought himself born for a describer, *Dio Cassius*, be sought, it will be found that this eruption was worthy the work it had to do, and was a handsome recompense for the long slumber of the volcano. The continent, throughout its whole southern range, probably felt this vigorous awakening. Rome was covered with the ashes, of which Northern Africa, Egypt and Asia Minor had their share. The sun was turned into blood and darkness, and the people thought that the destruction of the world was come.

At the close of the eruption, Vesuvius stood forth the naked giant that he is at this hour—the palaces and the gardens were all dust and air—the sky was stained with that cloud which still sits like a crown of wrath upon his brow—the plain at his foot, where Herculaneum and Pompeii spread their circuses and temples, like children's toys, was covered with sand, charcoal and smoke—and the whole was left for a mighty moral against the danger of trusting to the sleep of a volcano.

The following dispassionate and very just reflections are from the pen of the sensible editor of the Baltimore American. We recommend them to the consideration of that class of "right or wrong" politicians, who deem a difference of opinion to be good ground for the bitterest hate and who gladly treat all who dissent (however honestly) from their political orthodoxy with the tender mercies that the Spanish Inquisition were wont to bestow upon heretics of another description. *National Intelligencer.*

"Party spirit is thought by many honest politicians to be far from unfriendly to free Governments. It is believed to beget vigilance on one side, and caution on the other. Since difference of opinion is unavoidable, is unavoidable, it is well that some good grows out of it; and, so far as it proceeds, on the honest and calm conviction of either party, it were as ridiculous as it is useless to decry it. But party spirit implies either rash and violent judgments, proceeding out of the heat of controversy, or a deliberate and systematic hostility to an obnoxious party, whether its measures be right or wrong. At first view an honest man shrinks from the idea of having his judgment bestrayed, or his conscience sacrificed, by either of these errors.

"But it is often alleged, and oftener practised than avowed, that when a party in power is wrong, either in its principles or in the general tenor of its measures, even its just acts may be honestly assailed by this systematic opposition, for the purpose of weakeding its influence, & re-placing it by better men. Besides that there is something in this course which shocks our natural integrity, even its policy in the end is very questionable. Indiscrimniate abuse is rather serviceable to the abused. Men of a plain, calm way of thinking, suspect, in such cases, either the judgment or the honesty of the railer, and martyrs in politics, no less than in religion, come at last to engage a sympathy in their behalf, from that universal indignation which men feel at injustice.

"Those who have observed the course of the Opposition, in the last session of Congress, may probably deem them to have fallen into this error. The principal source of the obloquy of the present Adminstration with them, is its mode of coming into power. Were we to allow the points to be satisfactorily proved, that Mr. Adams holds his post in contradiction to the wishes of the majority of the People, it is only an argument, at last, against his re-election, and the conclusion would be far from following that every act of his, chosen as he is, the Executive of the country, is to be opposed whether right or wrong. We will not assert that this has been done, and still less that every member of the Opposition has done so with his eyes open to the truth. That, on some points a difference of opinion has truly existed, it would be very rash in us to deny; but that this will account for every act of the Opposition, the People will find it difficult to believe, when they remember the proceedure of the last session. It seems but too probable that, where a systematic hostility was not intended, at least the warmth of party has obscured the perception of the truth, and, on either of these errors, a true lover of his country, and a wise citizen of a republic cannot look without disapprobation.

"For ourselves we can honestly say, that, whatever objections we might entertain against men in power, as we could not justify it to our consciences to decry measures which we believed salutary to our common country, so we deprecate any passion of party which might lead us to misconceive them. How far the present Administration possesses the confidence of the People, time will show; but we feel persuaded for ourselves that its measures, so far from deserving the clamours of the opposition, have been faithfully directed to the interests of the country whose destinies are committed to it."

During the reign of Francis I. there were only two coaches in Paris—one belonging to the Queen, and the other to Diana of Poictiers. Men and women rode on horseback; the greatest lords carried their wives behind them; and this custom lasted until the middle of the 17th century.

Gigantic Tree.—A tree of prodigious size has lately been felled in Bucks county, Pa. It was 117 feet in height, and 64 from the butt to the first branch, and its greatest circumference was 20 feet 6 inches. It was perfectly sound, and from the concentric circles at the end of the trunk, was estimated to be 300 years old.